

institutions, the cost of which is met from sources other than grants from '50. Civil Works', recovery of the cost of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges should be effected in all cases on a percentage basis unless Government specifically direct otherwise. These should be levied separately for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

The rates fixed with effect from 1953-54 are :—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Establishment | ... 15½ per cent. |
| (b) Tools and Plant | 1½ per cent. |

But in the case of works executed by the Public Works Department, on behalf of the marginally noted local bodies and institutions, a concession of 4½ per cent *in respect of Establishment charges only*, will be allowed and the actual Establishment and Tools and Plant charges payable will be 12½ per cent. This concession of 4½ per cent in the rates is, however, only a form of Grant-in-aid and the Public Works Department should receive the full credit for these charges.

Necessary amendments to the Mysore Public Works Account Code will issue in due course.

Orders relating to centage chargeable on works relating to Town Municipalities will issue separately.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

Accords Sanction for the formation of a Treasury Cadre for the non-gazetted treasury staff in the State.

LEAD—

Government Order No. Fl.(B)3733-44—B. & T. 1-51-2, dated the 10th January 1952, according sanction for the separation of the Treasury Cadre and training of treasury staff, and calling for detailed proposals in this behalf.

2. D. O. letter No. C.10-479—51-52, dated the 29th October 1952, from the Revenue Commissioner, furnishing his remarks on the proposals for the formation of a separate cadre for the staff of the State Treasuries.

3. Letter No. 2579—C.S.A., dated the 2nd September 1952, from the Controller, State accounts Department, furnishing his views on the proposals.

4. Correspondence ending with U.O. Note No. 178—52-53—P.S.C., dated the 23rd December 1952, from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, specifying, among other things, the conditions to be followed for recruitment and promotion in the new Treasury Cadre.

ORDER NO. FL. (R) 4684-4704—B. & T. 35-53-4, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 21ST NOVEMBER 1953.

The working of the treasuries has come in for criticism in recent years and the question of ensuring a reasonable standard of efficiency in their working has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. The manner in which the treasuries function has a vital bearing on the work of the several Government Departments of the State as well as of the Centre functioning in the State, inasmuch as receipts and disbursements relating to them have largely to pass through the treasuries and be accounted for by them. Owing to various reasons, however, the efficiency of treasuries has been at a low ebb in recent years and this has led to considerable inconvenience to the public and delay in the despatch of public business.

2. There has been a considerable increase of work devolving on treasuries since 1950, mainly on account of Federal Financial Integration and of the rising tempo of Governmental activities under the Five-Year Plan, etc. Further, after the appointment of the Reserve Bank of India as Banker to the Government, the

treasuries have to shoulder greater responsibilities such as the management of currency chests, provision of remittance facilities to the public, etc. Government, therefore, consider that the time has come when the treasury establishment has to be reorganised to enable it to cope with the increased work and responsibilities to be shouldered by it in the new set-up.

3. At present, treasuries are manned mostly by staff borne on the Revenue Cadre and its recruitment, training, promotion, etc., are regulated more with reference to the needs of the Revenue Department as a whole than with an eye to the efficient functioning of the treasuries. Transfers of officials between Revenue and Treasury Sections, which in the existing conditions are un-avoidable, are also not conducive to continuity of work in the treasuries. As treasury work is different from and more technical than revenue work, the formation of a separate cadre for the non-gazetted staff of the treasuries recruited and trained for securing greater efficiency in their work, has become necessary and can no longer be postponed. The Public Accounts Committee have in their report on the State Audit and Appropriation Accounts for 1949-50 stressed the importance and urgency of the reform and the same has also been urged by the Reserve Bank and the Indian Audit Department.

4. In the above circumstances, Government are pleased to accord sanction to the formation of a separate cadre for the staff of the treasuries in the State with effect from 1st January 1954. Since the District Treasury Officers belong to the Revenue Cadre and all of them except those in charge of the State Huzur Treasury and the Mysore District Treasury can attend to revenue work also without prejudice to treasury work, they will continue to be borne on the Revenue Cadre. Similarly in the case of Taluk Treasuries except those where the treasury work requires a wholetime Sheristedar, Taluk Sheristedars will continue to discharge both revenue and treasury functions and be borne on the Revenue Cadre as hitherto.

(i) *Constitution of the new Treasury Cadre.*—The other non-gazetted staff in the treasuries will be separated from the Revenue Cadre and formed into the new Treasury Cadre with the designations and scales of pay as detailed hereunder :—

1. District Treasury Head Accountants	Rs. 150—10—200/E.B. 10—250.
2. District Treasurers, Deputy Accountants and Sheristedars attending to Taluk Treasury work exclusively...	Rs. 130—10—180.
3. First Division Clerks	Rs. 60—5—90—8—130/E.B. 10—180.
4. Second Division Clerks	Rs. 45—3—60/E.B. 4—100.
5. Shroffs—District Treasury	Rs. 40—3—70.
6. Shroffs—Taluk Treasury	Rs. 30—3—60.
7. Gollars—District Treasury	Rs. 30—2—50.
8. Gollars—Taluk Treasury	Rs. 25—2—45.

NOTE.—The remaining personnel including the menial staff will be transferred to the new cadre on their present scales of pay.

A leave and training reserve of 10 per cent of the clerical strength will be created in the new cadre to enable trained men being posted for treasury work in future.

It is also considered necessary to raise the proportion of First Division Clerks in the Treasury Cadre to 50 per cent in the interest of efficiency ; but this will be effected gradually on the occurrence of vacancies in future.

In all Taluk Treasuries where transactions are not heavy, the posts of gollars will be abolished. In lieu thereof, a peon will be allowed. Taluk Treasuries having heavy transactions will be allowed one gollar and one peon instead of two gollars as at present.

The Head Accountant will be the ministerial head of the District Treasury and be responsible, under the orders of the District Treasury Officer, for keeping complete records of cash and book transactions of the District and Taluk Treasuries and for the compilation of the prescribed accounts and returns strictly in accordance with the directions and orders in force. He will be required to see

that rules and orders in force are observed in respect of all transactions of the treasury and to bring all cases of irregularity to the notice of the District Treasury Officer.

The Head Accountant may, under the orders of the District Treasury Officer, be required to inspect the account records of Taluk Treasuries and check a percentage of the initial accounts.

The Deputy Accountants, under the guidance of the Head Accountant, will be entrusted with supervisory work including the passing of bills, etc., on behalf of the Head Accountant. Deputy Accountants will be allowed only for the State Huzur Treasury and the Mysore District Treasury.

A "BLACK REGISTER" will be kept at every District and Taluk Treasury to prevent effectively delays and other irregularities in the conduct of treasury work. Officials, including the ministerial heads, found guilty of a delay of more than three days in the despatch of any return, or of a mistake more than three times will be awarded a black mark under the signature of the District Treasury Officer or the Amildar and six such black marks will automatically operate to postpone their increment or promotion by one year. The stoppage will not affect future increments. In cases where no increments or promotions are admissible, the fact will be noted in their Character Book. This will not apply to serious irregularities or frauds which will be dealt with on their merits in each case. This register should be kept in the personal custody of the District Treasury Officer or the Amildar and be consulted invariably before recommending increments or promotions to treasury officials. A certificate in a suitable form should be furnished in the increment rolls of treasury officials to ensure that these instructions are strictly adhered to.

The new cadre will be directly under the control and supervision of the Revenue Commissioner and will be quite separate from the REVENUE CADRE.

A number of questions relating to treasury administration, complaints, etc., are being referred to the Revenue Commissioner by State Departments, Central Departments, the Reserve Bank of India, and the Government almost daily. After integration and advent of the Reserve Bank of India, his responsibilities in treasury matters have increased considerably. As the direct management of the Treasury Cadre will further add to his work and responsibility, it is considered necessary that he should be given an Assistant exclusively for treasury work so that the appointments, postings, training, etc., of treasury hands after the Treasury Cadre is formed and the investigation and disposal of treasury questions including inspections of treasuries to be done on his behalf may be attended to promptly and satisfactorily. The post of a Treasury Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner is accordingly sanctioned, who will, in addition to treasury work, also attend to the more important items of the accounts work of the Department requiring the personal attention of the Revenue Commissioner, such as reconciliation of departmental figures, Budget, etc. The Assistant will be an Officer of the State Accounts Department of the status of a Chief Accounts Officer in grade Rs. 500—50/2—750 or a Senior Assistant Commissioner who has had treasury experience for not less than two years and is well conversant with treasury rules and procedure. He will under the guidance of the Revenue Commissioner deal with all matters relating to treasuries and particularly watch that no treasury gives room for arrears or complaints of any kind.

In the interest of efficiency, officers in charge of District Treasuries will not be disturbed normally within a period of two years. Further postings of incumbents will be made with the concurrence of the Finance Department.

In consideration of the arduous nature of the duties devolving on them, District Treasury Officers will be paid a Duty Allowance of Rs. 50 per month each and the Assistant Treasury Officer, State Huzur Treasury, a Duty Allowance of Rs. 30 per month.

Taluk Sheristedars attending to treasury work along with revenue work will, in consideration of the arduous nature of the duties devolving on them under the new arrangement, be paid a Duty Allowance of Rs. 10 per month.

These allowances will have effect only from 1st July 1954.

The responsibility of the officers of the Revenue Department for the management and inspection of treasuries under the Mysore Treasury Code will continue unchanged.

(ii) *Recruitment and promotion in the new cadre.*—(1) Vacancies of shroffs in grade Rs. 30—3—60 and of gollars in Rs. 25—2—45 should be filled up by direct recruitment after advertisement, vacancies in the higher grades of Rs. 40—3—70 and Rs. 30—2—50, respectively, being filled up by promotion from the lower grades.

(2) Shroffs in grade Rs. 40—3—70 and gollars in grade Rs. 30—2—50 may be promoted to 25 per cent of the vacancies (i.e., one in every fourth vacancy) in the Second Division clerical grade, the remaining vacancies, i.e., 75 per cent in the Second Division clerical cadre being filled up by direct recruitment as per rules of recruitment.

(3) Vacancies in the First Division should be registered, classified in the ratio of 2 direct recruitment to 1 promotion and filled up as per rules of recruitment.

(4) Posts of Taluk Sheristedars attending to treasury work exclusively, Deputy Accountants and Treasurers should be filled up by promoting suitable officials working as First Division Clerks in the order of seniority, and

(5) Promotion to the posts of District Treasury Head Accountants will be from among the suitable and senior Taluk Sheristedars (Treasury Cadre), Deputy Accountants and Treasurers.

(iii) *Examinations to be passed to cross the efficiency bar in the new Cadre.*—Second Division Clerks will be required to pass the Accounts Lower Examination before drawing increments. To cross the efficiency bar at Rs. 66 or to get promotion to the First Division they must pass Accounts Higher Examination.

First Division Clerks should pass Accounts Higher Examination before drawing increments. A pass in the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination—Part I, is necessary before crossing the efficiency bar at Rs. 130.

District Treasury Head Accountants should pass Subordinate Accounts Service Examination—Part II, before crossing efficiency bar at Rs. 200.

(iv) *Manner of bifurcation.*—The staff working in the treasuries as on 31st December 1953 should be treated as taken over to the new Treasury Cadre in the relative posts provisionally with a corresponding reduction in the number of posts in the Revenue or State Accounts Cadre as the case may be. In March 1954, a Committee consisting of a member of the Public Service Commission (Chairman), the Revenue Commissioner and a representative of the Finance Department will interview the officials and fix them up in the new cadre with reference to their past record, qualifications and suitability for the Treasury Cadre. Other things being equal, the record of the officials during the period intervening the date of this Government Order and the date of interview will be a determining factor for final selection. In the place of those found unsuitable for retention in the treasury after screening as above, other hands of the Revenue Department may be selected by the Committee. A period of three years will be allowed to the absorbed staff to pass the examinations prescribed for their grades.

The new Treasury Cadre will come into force from 1st January 1954 but consequential increases in pay in the new scales will be payable only from 1st July 1954. The allocation in the cadre will be made strictly according to Mysore Services Regulations.

5. After the date of this order, treasury staff should not be transferred to non-treasury sections without the sanction of Government in the Finance Department.

6. Interchanges of officials between the Revenue and the Treasury Cadres will not be permissible after the bifurcation except in deserving cases and with the previous sanction of Government in the Finance Department and of the Public Service Commission and on grounds of administrative convenience only.

7. Separate orders will issue fixing the non-gazetted strength of the several District and Taluk Treasuries under this order.

N. MADHAVA RAO,

*Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

**Records the Administration Report of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati,
for the year ended 31st March 1953.**

READ—

Letter No. B. 266, dated 4th August 1953 from the Secretary, Board of Management, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, forwarding the Administration Report of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, for the year ended 31st March 1953.

ORDER No. I. 2091-3—I.W. 33-53-2, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 5TH OCTOBER 1953.

Recorded, with the observation that the heavy outstandings against the several Departments should be got adjusted. The Director, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, will take necessary immediate action in the matter.

R. J. REGO,

*Secretary to Government,
Development Department.*

**Reviews the Administration Report on the working of the Department of Industries
and Commerce for the year 1952-53.**

READ—

Letter No. B-26—53-54, dated 10th August 1953, from the Director of Industries and Commerce, forwarding the Annual Report on the working of the Industries and Commerce Department, for the year 1952-53.

ORDER No. I. 2468-2554—IND. 82-53-2, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1953.

Recorded.

2. The Industrial concerns generally maintained their production, in spite of competition and lower price levels which industry and trade in general, and the hand-loom and silk industry in particular, had to face during the year.

3. The development schemes of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, were pushed through during the year. The scheme for the expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, and proposals for the establishment of a raw-film manufacturing industry and a fruit canning and tin-can making industry in the State were also actively pursued during the year.

4. On the Cottage Industries side, some of the unproductive centres were closed. At the same time, the expansion of important industries like Rattan work, Mat-weaving, Hand-made paper, Palm Gur, etc., was taken up with assistance from the Centre.

5. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme was extended to Mandya District during the year.

6. The administration of the Department continued to be satisfactory during the year under report.

R. J. REGO,

*Secretary to Government,
Development Department.*